Serial No. 10/791,609

REMARKS:

Claims 10 and 21-43 are now pending in the application, with claims 1 and 35 being the independent claims. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

There are now two independent claims and a total of 24 claims. An additional fee of $125 was paid on March 20, 2006, for the claims in excess of 20 claims, so no fee is owed at this time.

The examiner has rejected Claims 13, 17, 18 and 19 on the ground that they are indefinite because they utilize the terms "may" and "can be." In preparing new claims, the applicant has taken care to avoid this type of rejection.

The examiner has rejected all the claims as anticipated by Kurematsu. The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. The present invention and the device taught by Kurematsu are fundamentally different. In the present invention, a determination is made as to the intensity of light falling upon each pixel of a plurality of pixels. Each pixel's effect on light is then adjusted as a function of the intensity determination corresponding to that pixel.

In Karematsu, no measurement is made with respect to the intensity of light falling on a particular pixel. Rather, the positioning of each pixel is "predetermined". The specification of Karematsu explains as follows:

> A television signal or video signal is applied to the
> piezoelectric actuator (pixel mirror actuator) of each pixel of the
> mirror device at a predetermined timing. Accordingly, each pixel
> mirror in the AMA sequentially executes tilt operation of a
> predetermined amount. [Col. 5, ll. 10-14.]

The new claims are supported by the specification and no new matter is added. The new claims are supported as follows: Claim 21(Fig. 4, item 30); Claim 22 ("[t]o provide a method

-7-

Serial No. 10/791,609

that can be used for devices at any frequency range in the electromagnetic spectrum"); Claim 23

("controlled by embedded TFT Light Sensitive Elements"); Claim 24 (item 6), Claim 25 (Fig. 4,

item 31); Claim 26 (Fig. 4); Claim 27 ("projecting the enhanced image with or without

magnification"); Claim 28 ("focusing the desired object or view (source image) on a light

modulating device"); Claim 29 ("[e]ach pixel's transparency is controlled by the amount of light

that shines on it"); Claim 30 ("reflective LCP may be constructed of reflective pixel element

within the LCP, or a transparent LCP attached to reflective surface"); Claim 31 ("controls a

polarized light by two additional polarizing films attached to the outer surface of the device");

Claim 32 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Rotating"); Claim 33

("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Directing"); Claim 34 ("based

on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Phase Shifting"); Claim 35 (same

support as Claim 10); Claim 36 ("[e]ach pixel's transparency is controlled by the amount of light

that shines on it"); Claim 37 ("reflective LCP may be constructed of reflective pixel element

within the LCP, or a transparent LCP attached to reflective surface"); Claim 38 ("controls a

polarized light by two additional polarizing films attached to the outer surface of the device");

Claim 39 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Rotating"); Claim 40

("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Directing"); Claim 41 ("based

on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Phase Shifting"); Claim 42 ("LCP

consists of pixilated array with a Thin Film (TF) light sensitive device for each pixel"); Claim 43

(same as for claim 42).

For the foregoing reasons, the pending claims are believed to be allowable over the
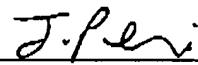
applied art.

-8-

Serial No. 10/791,609

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-9-